# THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH. MONDAY. DEC. 7. 1863. NO. 23.

W. J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

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In connection with the PROGRESS establishment is a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.


## DAILY PROGRESS.

MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1863.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

### Later from the North and Europe.

RICHMOND, Dec. 4.—Northern journals to the 2d inclusive have been received by flag of truce.

The *Scotia*, with Liverpool dates to the 21st, has arrived.

The arguments in the *Alexandria* case are still progressing.

The English Cabinet does not give unqualified assent to the European Congress, but asks for information as to the ends proposed. The Papal government assents. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* asserts that the scheme loses ground daily.

The *Monitear* and other French journals are treating, under instructions, the Polish affairs in milder tones.—The *Monitear* now publishes only the Russian version of affairs.

A great fire in Portugal destroyed the Municipal Chamber and numerous other buildings.

The Liverpool cotton market was dull at a decline of one penny.

A telegram from Chattanooga on the 1st instant says that Hooker and Palmer evacuated Ringgold this morning, after burning the mills, depots, public buildings and railway bridges.

Nothing has occurred since the attack on Bragg's rear on the 26th. Hooker's loss was from five to six hundred.

Among the general officers killed and wounded in the three days battles are John E. Smith, Corse, Mathias, Giles A. Smith, W. S. Smith, and numerous Colonels and Majors.

Nothing later from Knoxville except a report that Longstreet was retreating to Virginia.

C. Godfrey Gunther, independent Democrat of the McKeon faction, has been elected Mayor of New York by six hundred majority.

A fleet of French steamers arrived off Brazos on the 10th November.

Gold at New York on Wednesday 148½.

The officers who escaped from the Ohio Penitentiary with Gen. Morgan, are Capts. J. C. Bennett, S. B. Taylor, Ralph Sheldon, T. H. Hines, T. D. Hokersmith and S. T. Mason.

Ex Gov. Pratt, of Maryland, will be sent South by order of Schenck.

### Additional Northern News.

RICHMOND, Nov. 5.—A telegram from Chattanooga on the 30th to the New York *Herald* claims as the fruits of the recent battles 6000 prisoners, 48 pieces of artillery, 7,000 stand of arms, and numerous stores. Federal casualties will not exceed 4,000.

Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* mentions a rumor that Hooker will be reinstated in the command of the army of the Potomac, there being yet time to make a vigorous campaign against Lee. The same correspondent says that Lincoln is suffering from an attack of variloid, but it is thought he will soon recover.

### From East Tennessee.

DALTON, Dec. 3.—The latest accounts represent that Longstreet, with a portion of his forces, had made an unsuccessful attack on Knoxville. His loss was very small. He then raised the siege, marching towards Abingdon, Va. Gen. Buckner Johnson had succeeded in effecting a junction with Longstreet, without the loss of his supply trains as previously reported. Gen. Vaughn, with his command, and one of Cheatham's regiments, were at Charleston, Tenn., trying to make their way to North Carolina. Our forces are in possession of Ringgold — Nothing from the front.

BASNET, Dec. 4.—The siege of Knoxville is progressing, and the cannonading is represented as being very heavy. Gen. Ransom is reported to have captured a large ammunition train en route to Knoxville. The railroad will be opened in a few days to Strawberry Plains.

ATLANTA, Dec. 4.—A special to the *Intelligencer*, dated Dalton, Dec. 4th says that Gen. Ledbetter arrived yesterday from Knoxville, which point he left last Sunday. Gen. Longstreet had the same day made an unsuccessful attack on Burnside, and afterwards commenced retreating to Virginia. Hooker and Seigel's corps are reported advancing on Knoxville and Loudon, and will probably follow Longstreet or enter North Carolina. Firing was heard yesterday in the direction of Cleveland, which was supposed to be from Wheeler's cavalry. The rumor yesterday that the enemy's cavalry had advanced to Ringgold was without foundation. Lt. G. E. Tabb and Capt. Barnes, of the Signal Corps, deserted and went over to the enemy previous to the late battle. The report that Grant's headquarters are at Ringgold is not correct.

### From the Mississippi and Beyond.

MOBILE, Dec. 5.—We have late advices from the trans-Mississippi. Scott, publisher of the *Wanderer* at Covington states that the Yankees were defeated by Green, at Plaquemines, with a loss of 2,000 prisoners, on the 27th of November. Navigation of the river is virtually closed. On the 29th Capt. Scott attacked 200 Yankee cavalry at Stark's store, five miles from Port Hudson, driving them into the latter port, killing and wounding the rest, capturing five and ten horses with full equipments. Our loss none. On the 28th Lt. Powell captured three valuable cases of medicines near Port Hudson, and thirteen prisoners from sunken transports. Port Hudson garrison is two thousand strong, mostly negroes.

### From the Rapidan.

ORANGE C. H., Dec. 4.—Two hundred and fifty more prisoners were received here last night, picked up by our cavalry in their pursuit of the enemy. They represent five corps of infantry and three divisions of cavalry.—Our scouts report that the enemy's infantry have fallen back to Fauquier, behind the Rappahannock, leaving only cavalry in Culpeper. They burnt and destroyed everything in the country occupied by them on this side of the river, reducing nearly all the inhabitants to beggary.

### Death of a King—Speculations, &c.

RICHMOND, Dec. 5.—The King of Denmark died on the 15th November.

In the French yellow book correspondence between France and the United States, Dayton denies the rumor of the press of an American alliance with Drouyn D'Huys. He denies any agreement between France and the Confederates. Levi Short, the inventor of Greek fire; died in Philadelphia on the 28th.

### From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 5.—There was heavy firing last night between the enemy and the James Island batteries. No further shelling of the city.

### The Georgia Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 4.—The Senate postponed indefinitely, by a large majority, the bill restricting the planting of cotton to one acre. Both branches of the General Assembly resolved to adjourn on the 12th.

### From Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 4.—The enemy's cavalry crossed the Big Black yesterday in force, ranging towards Canton.

G. B. Wilde, Co. G, 39th N. C. Troops, was shot for desertion at Atlanta last week.

Capt. Weldon E. Davis, a Confederate officer from Warrenton, N. C., died in the Douglas hospital in Washington, on the 22d ult.

AUCTION SALE AT WILMINGTON.—We invite attention to the big sale of blockade goods by Wilkes Morris, at Wilmington, on the 16th instant.

FROM DALTON—OUR LOSS IN ARTILLERY.—We copy the following special dispatch from the *Dispatch*:

DALTON, Dec. 3.—All is quiet.

The Federal cavalry reappeared at Ringgold a few moments last night, and passed towards Lafayette.

The report about Col. Hollenquist (Bragg's Chief of Artillery) deserting is without foundation. There is no purer officer in the army.

Our loss in artillery in the late battle was thirty-eight pieces, lost from the following batteries: Ferguson's, 4 guns; Howell's, 2; McCant's, 2; Dent's, 5; Scott's, 3; Yates', 3; Faler's, 3; Garity's, 1; Oliver's, 1; Anderson's, 1; Slocumb's, 6; Cobb's, 4; Harris', 2; Massenburg's, 4. Two siege guns were burnt at Chickamauga Station. The number does not equal that taken by us from the enemy at the battle of Chickamauga. SALLUST.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**Bank of Commerce at Newbern,**
COMPANY SHOPS, Dec. 1, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A DIVIdend of 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 12th instant. J. A. GUION, Cashier.
Dec 7 4t
Standard copy 4t.

**TO BOYS.**

TWO OR THREE GOOD BOYS ARE WANTED TO sell the PROGRESS on the cars. Good boys can make from $15 to $20 a week. Apply at the office immediately. Dec 7-tf

**NURSE WANTED.**

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S nurse, for which a liberal hire will be paid. Apply to
Dec 7-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

**BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.**

*A PROCLAMATION.*

WHEREAS, IT BECOMES A CHRISTIAN PEOple under all circumstances to acknowledge the superintending care and sovereignty of Almighty God, and especially to confess our transgressions and humble ourselves before His chastening hand in seasons of affliction and calamity:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, moved by these considerations, as also by the request of the General Assembly and to concur in the action of other Southern States, do issue this my proclamation setting apart Thursday the 10th day of December next, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer; earnestly requesting its sincere observance by all the good people of the State; that all worldly employments be suspended, and that all Ministers and Clergymen of whatsoever denomination, will open their Churches, and assembling their congregations, make earnest and fervent supplications unto God that He will stay his wrath which has been heavy upon us, and especially, that He may in His wisdom, open the way for the speedy restoration of peace to our desolated land, on such terms as will best promote His glory and both the spiritual and temporal welfare of his creatures.

In testimony whereof, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, {L. S.} Governor, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief, hath set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh on the 30th day of November, A. D., 1863. Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.
Nov 30-td
All papers of the State copy till the 10th December.

**IMPORTANT SALE AT HILLSBOROUGH ON THE 15TH DECEMBER, 1863.**

2,500 LBS. SWEEDS AND ENGLISH IRON
20 Gallons Varnish
25 Cottage Bed-steads, large size
3 Gross Bed Screws
3 Dozen Mill Saw Files
2½ Dozen Hand Saw Files
3 Sets Iron Axles for Wagons
300 lbs. White Lead
3 Boxes Window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14
300 lbs. Hoop Iron
3 Boxes Mahogany Veniers, for Bureaus and Wardrobes
30 lbs. excellent Glue
1 Full set Blacksmith's Tools, new; never been used, (Bellows 38 inches.)
Heavy size 7 Spinning Wheels, No. 1 article
Some Wagon Chains
One fine Syrup Mill; three Rollers
Wood Screws, Sand Papers, &c., &c
Terms of sale, cash.

Any of the above articles can be traded for privately until day of sale. GEORGE BISHOP,
Nov 30 td Hillsborough, N. C.
Standard copy td.

**NOTICE.**

ON TUESDAY THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF December next, I shall sell on a credit of six months, at the Court House in the town of Louisburg, Franklin County, N. C., a negro man, belonging to the Estate of William B Bridges, dec'd. This is a No 1 negro, he is a good house hand and a splendid driver and hostler. The purchaser can pay cash if he wishes.

JNO. N. GILL, Adm'r
Dec 4-td of W. B. BRIDGES, dec'd.

**GOOD COOK FOR SALE.**

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.
Dec 4-3t

**HEADQUARTERS,**
1ST REGIMENT N. C. M. FOR HOME DEFENCE,
Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1863.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PROCLAMATION OF the Governor, setting apart Thursday, Dec. 10th, as a day of public Fasting and Prayer, the drill of the Home Guard, appointed for that day, is hereby postponed until Saturday, the 12th, at 12 o'clock M.

By order of Col. W. H. Harrison:
Dec 3 td D. W. BAIN, Adjutant.

**STRAY NOTICE.**

TAKEN UP, ON THE 29TH DAY OF NOVEMber, 1863, by Mauray Smith, living thirteen miles north-west from Raleigh, in the county of Wake, a certain stray MARE MULE, of a light mouse color, supposed to be twelve years old, and appraised at five hundred dollars, and by the said Mauray Smith entered upon my Stray-Book. D. A. WICKER,
Dec 1-tf Ranger.

**TO MOULDERS.**

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, AT THE NORTH State Iron and Brass Works, Raleigh, N. C., one or two good Moulders
Nov 28 4dt* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.
Standard semi-weekly copy 4t.

**BREASTPIN LOST.**

THE ADVERTISER HAS LOST A BREASTPIN somewhere on the streets of Raleigh. The Breastpin is a small one and in the shape of a key. It is highly prized by the owner, and a liberal reward will be paid to the finder by leaving it at the
Nov 30-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

**FARM FOR RENT.**

WE HAVE A FARM CONTAINING 250 ACRES, lying on the waters of Swift and Steep Hill Creeks, seven miles South of Raleigh, immediately on the Stage Road leading to Fayetteville. A Dwelling and necessary out-house are on the place. Terms accommodating. For particulars enquire of
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Nov 30-tf Raleigh, N. C.

**ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,**
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

## AUCTION SALES.

*By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.*

**CARGO SALE OF IMPORTED GOODS BY CATALOGUE.**

ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16TH, 1863, I WILL sell, at my Sales Room, No. 2, Granite Row, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C., commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., the entire cargoes of Steam-Ships

*LUCY AND PET,*

with large consignments from other ships, consisting of

DRY GOODS.

42 cases Dark and Fancy Prints
4 do Super French Black Broad Cloth
3 do Grey Army Cloth, superior
5 do Steel Grey Cassimere
2 do Fancy Tweeds
2 do Heavy Mixed Seal Skins
2 do do Velvet Pile
8 bales Grey Wool Shirts
2 cases Fancy Wove do
3 bales Welsh Flannels
6 cases Long Cloth Shirts, Linen Fronts
1 bale Brown Canton Flannel
1 bale Diaper and Bath Towels
3 cases Silk and Bandana H'dk'fs
1 case Hoop Skirts and Corsets
3 cases Superior Black Bombazine
1 do Black Poplin
6 do do Alpacca
1 do Hermetta Cloth
1 do Black Cashmere
1 do 6-4 Black Alpacca
1 do Royal Merino
4 do French DeLaines
4 do Fancy Mohairs
2 do White Muslin
3 do East India Blue Unions
1 do Linen Sheeting
1 do Irish Linens
6 do Long Cloth
10 do Unbleached Sheeting, 36 inch, super
1 do White Jackonet
8 do Flax Thread, assorted colours
2 do Linen Tape and Bobbins
3 do Tooth Brushes
4 do Combs
1 do Black Italian Sewing Silk
3 do Pins, Kirby's
1 do Pearl Buttons
2 do Agate do

24 do 2500 prs Cotton Cards
1 do Card Clothing, 220 sheets, 36 x 4, No. 32 wire
60 M Ring-Travellers
180 Sheep Skins
6 cases Felt Hats, Men and Boys

1 do Hair Cloth, Hearth, Shoe and Infant Brushes
3 do Briar Root Pipes

LEATHER AND SHOES.

26 cases French Waxed Calf Skins
2 cases Kip Boots.
3 cases Blk and Bro. Harness Sides
1 case Shoe Lining
4 bales English Sole Leather
104 cases superior make and finish Ladies', Gent's and Children's Shoes
60 cases E. I. Army Bluchers

5 cases Shoe Thread

2 casks Mason's Blacking

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

11 casks Files, well assorted
3 casks Hinges, well assorted
3 casks Screws, do do
10 cases Canada Axes
2 casks Shoemaker's Tools, assorted
2 casks Table Knives and Forks, bags Shot, Wire
Tin Safes, patent Wire Dish Covers, Ladles, Cream and Egg Whips, Machine Brass Chain, Dog and Land Chains, Sofa Springs, Iron Bedsteads
4 cases Tacks
396 boxes Terne Plate
9 ingots Block Tin
10 casks Zinc

ROPE, BAGGING AND TWINE.

28 coils Manilla Rope
10 bales Bagging
10 bales Twine

GROCERIES.

900 bags Rio Coffee, prime
30 do Cape do do
121 boxes English Brown Soap
7 cases Brown Windsor Soap
40 cases Stearine and Adamantine Candles
20 Hf chests Congou Tea
50 cases Sublime Salad Oil

STATIONERY.

16 cases Letter, Foolscap and Note Paper
2 do Steel Pens
1 do Pen Holders
1 do Red Ink

DRUGS.

17 casks pure White Lead
10 casks Alcohol
9 kegs Saltpetre
1 barrel Sulphur
1 cask Sugar Lead
10 kegs Color. Potash
9 barrels Borax
2 cases Cod Liver Oil
119 drums Linseed Oil
12 casks Linfeed Oil
8 drums Parasine Oil
30 cases Lamp Black
360 kegs Bi-Carbonate Soda
300 ounces Quinine
30 boxes Extract Logwood

SALT.

232 sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt
165 sacks Turk's Island Salt

## AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

LIQUORS, &c.

73 barrels Bourbon Whiskey
83 cases Scotch do
40 do Pure Holland Gin
61 do Champaigne, qts and pints
32 do Claret
20 do 80 doz Jeffrey's Rale Ale
Dec 7-td

**NOTICE.**

AT THE RESIDENCE OF L. A. MEWBORNE, (¼ of a mile from Hughes' Academy, Orange county,) will be sold, on the 10th December, 1863, the following articles, viz:

60 Barrels of Corn
40 Fat Hogs
Sows, Pigs and Shoats
Fodder and Shucks
20 Bushels Sound Salt
1 Set common Blacksmiths Tools
1 Fine Carriage
2 Looms
1 Barrel Cider Vinegar
1 Fine Cow and other articles

—ALSO—

at the same time and place, we will offer the valuable Wheat and Corn Mill formerly belonging to Ellis & Wilkinson. Our reason for selling is that we are going back to the Eastern part of the State.

—ALSO—

House and Lot, good Orchard, and 10 Acres of Land.
Nov 30-4t MEWBORNE & HARDEE.
Greensboro Patriot copy till sale and send account to M. & H., Hillsboro.

**IMPORTANT SALE.**

WEDNESDAY THE 23RD DAY OF DECEMBER, 1863, I will sell at Auction to the highest bidder, on the premises at Joyner's Depot, Wilson County, on Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, my Lot, containing about five acres of land, on which is a Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House and Barn, newly built, a large Wagon Shop with three sets Carpenters Tools, a Shoe Shop with full sets shoe and harness makers Tools, a lot of Paints, Oils, and painters utensils, a lot of Timber for the wagon business, Iron for plow hoes, &c. Also one Steam Saw Mill, with two Grist Mills attached; two log wheels, one pair large Mules, with wagon and harness, one yoke Oxen, two work Horses, some Sows and Pigs, with some fat Hogs, a lot of new Plow Hoes. Also, Axes, Grub Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Carts, Wagons, Buggy's and Harness, Axles and Buggy Springs. Also, one Young Jack, &c., &c.

The above Works are all now in operation and the hands can be hired for another year.

Terms to suit the purchaser.
Dec 5 10t* W. W. FLOWERS.

**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH AT AUCTION.**

WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE, ON Saturday the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, at Towles' Auction Room, the very desirable House and Lot lately occupied by Mrs. E. E. Goodman, dec'd. This property is eligibly situated on Fayetteville Street, and in one of the most pleasant parts of the city. The house is a good two story building and has all the necessary out houses attached. The lot lies beautifully for further improvements and contains an acre of ground.

Also, for rent at the same time, the Store House on Fayetteville street, now occupied by Mr. F. I. Wilson, as an Auction Room. It has a large store room attached and an excellent cellar. Possession will be given for both property on the the 1st day of January ensuing.

Terms cash or note with approved security.
Dec 5 3t* JAMES M. TOWLES, Auc't.

**HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT AUCTION IN LOUISBURG.**

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity, I shall sell, on the 3d Tuesday of December next, it being the 15th day of the month, the House and Lot, well known as the family residence of the late Reverend and venerable William Atkinson. The House contains about 6 or 7 rooms, and is a pleasant and comfortable residence for a genteel family. Terms of sale 12 months credit.

Dec 4 3t THOS. K. THOMAS, C. M. E.

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THE House and Lot in the Town of Hillsboro, now used as a factory. The building is 30x50 feet, with cellar and sheds on one side; is a well built house, sealed inside and painted inside and out; has a firstrate Pump and excellent water, ¾ of an acre of land, corner lot, and no building within seventy-five feet, consequently in no danger of fire from neighboring buildings; is well adapted for store room and tobacco factory. Price $2,500. The house cannot be built for double this amount.

GEORGE BISHOP,
Nov 30 tI5D Hillsboro, N. C.
Standard copy.

**IMPORTANT SALE.**

HAVING SOLD MY FARM IN WAKE COUNTY, twelve miles north of Raleigh and four miles from Forestville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, I will sell to the highest bidder on Tuesday, 15th December, 1863, my crop of Corn, Fodder, Shucks, Hay, Wheat, Rye, Oats and Peas, forty or fifty large fat Hogs, Sows and Pigs, thirty head of Sheep, Horses, Mules, fine blooded Milch Cows, one fine Durham Bull Calf, eighteen months old; Farming Utensils, consisting of Wagons, Dump Carts, Ox Carts, Ploughs, etc.; Household and Kitchen Furniture, one good Piano, one Singer's Sewing Machine, Beds, etc.

Also, at the same time and place will be sold five or six likely young Negroes.

Also, about twenty-five gallons of good Apple Brandy.

Terms, six months credit or cash if preferred.
Nov 24-td H. C. TIGON.
Standard copy twice and send bill to State Journal.

**AUCTION SALE.**

I WILL SELL AT GRAHAM, N. C., DECEMBER 16, 1863, at Public Auction:

11 bbls. Holt' Whiskey and Brandy;
30 sacks Salt;
1 hhd. Eng. Island Molasses;
2½ bbls. Glue;
2 Buggies;
1 Wagon;
1 Cart;
1 Horse;
1 Piano;
1 Cooking Stove, complete;
The Crockery and Glassware and other Household Furniture belonging to the estate of Henry S. Blackwell, dec'd.

Terms, 6 months' credit or cash.
THOS. J. MITCHELL,
Nov 18-td Adm'r.

**VALUABLE PLANTATIONS FOR SALE.**

I OFFER FOR SALE THREE VALUABLE FARMS, two of them containing 500 acres each, and situated two miles from the Town of Windsor, in Bertie county, and about one mile from Cashie river. There is upon the premises all necessary buildings. On account of the location of course the lands are very valuable, being near the capitol of the county, and at a near point to ship produce by water. The third contains 500 acres, 5 miles from Roanoke river. There is upon the lands a neat Dwelling and all usual out-buildings. This Plantation is a very desirable one, and in fact all are in good state of cultivation, and the location healthy and society very good. The reputation of Bertie county lands is well know for the production of corn, cotton and peas, which is enough guarantee to the purchaser without further details. Apply to me at Windsor, N. C., or to JORDAN WOMBLE, Esq., at Raleigh, N. C.
Nov 20-1m* P. HENNEBERRY.

**NEW TANNERY.**

MOSES & JORDAN WILL TAN ALL SPLIT Hides for one-third and all Skins for one-half. The owner of the hides shall have the preference of the yard's part at what it is selling for from the Yard at the time. Location nine miles South-east of Raleigh, and within three-quarters of a mile of Auburn, on the N. C. R. R.
Dec 5-12t*

**ADVERTISING RATES.**

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TEN LINES, OR LESS:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One day | $1 00 | One week | $5 00 |
| Two days | 2 00 | Two weeks | 9 00 |
| Three days | 3 00 | Three weeks | 12 00 |
| Four days | 3 50 | One month | 20 00 |
| Five days | 4 00 | Two months | 30 00 |

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, Religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

## REWARDS.

**$25 REWARD**

STOLEN, FROM THE SAW-IN THE WOOD HOUSE of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, a belt. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the thief and delivery of the property.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Dec 4 3t M. M., R. & G.

**FREE NEGRO RUNAWAY—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.**

HENRY HARRIS, A FREE NEGRO, CAME TO ME on the 19th ultimo, representing himself as of age, and knowing he was a free negro, I had no hesitation in giving him a pass to seek employment. The said negro went as far as Henderson, N. C., and on Thursday I saw him there and told him he must return with me to Raleigh. He had no objection. I went up to the house of a citizen, where he was, for him, and saw him in the yard. Before I got within 200 yards of him he ran off. I pursued him to the woods and gave up the chase. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, a good bacon color; had on indifferent shoes, had on felt or wool hat and a colored jacket. He passes in Henderson by the name of William. Has a burn on one leg, and stoops. I forwarn all persons from harboring him, and will pay the above reward for him.

Dec 2-1w* B. D. SMITH, Raleigh, N. C.

**$100 REWARD.**

I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD TO ANY one for the delivery to me, in Raleigh, of my Hunting Case Gold Watch. Said Watch was stolen from my pocket on the train coming down this side of Salisbury, on Thursday night, by a villain who was spotted at the time and arrested very soon after, but too late, as he had disposed of the Watch in some way, so that it could not be found. Said Watch is marked "J. T. J."—the letters, however, resemble G. T. G. very much.

THOMAS JENKINS,
Nov. 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.
Salisbury Watchman copy 2 times and forward bill.

**$500 REWARD.**

I WILL GIVE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REward for the apprehension and confinement in any jail within the State, of WILLIAM FINN, a notorious horse rogue. Said Finn deserted from Company F, 58th Regiment North Carolina Cavalry about eight months ago, is about thirty years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, light hair, fair complexion, skin of the face approaching redness, blue eyes, with sharp, keen look, nose somewhat roman, sulky outer look, slow to speak, but when he does speak he speaks short. On some occasions he has passed himself by the name of Johnston.

I have reason to believe the said Finn stole from me on the night of the 7th, (this month,) my fine bay MARE, saddle and bridle. The mare was two years old last Spring, sixteen or seventeen hands high, red bay with black mane and tail, several skinned marks in her forehead; the saddle was a Spanish form, with loose hog skin seat, wool padded on the tree; the seat was stitched. I will give a liberal reward for the delivery of my mare, or for any information that will lead to her recovery.

My residence is on Dutch Buffalow Creek, about ten miles South-east from Concord, Cabarrus county. My address, Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, N. C.

WM. A. SMITH,
Nov 16-aow6w Concord, N. C.
Columbia Guardian will publish once a week for 6 weeks.

**NOTICE—MANUFACTURED AND SMOKING TOBACCO FOR SALE.**

WE WILL SELL A LARGE QUANTITY OF very fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, for Confederate money. Address.

J. D. & A. WALKER & CO.,
Harmony, Halifax, Va.:
Nov 12-1m* or Woodsdale, Person, N. C.

**NOTICE!!**

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under its auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

**SHOES AND BOOTS,**
NEXT DOOR TO WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
*FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.*

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## THE BATTLE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN AND MISSION RIDGE!

### DEFEAT AND RETREAT OF BRAGG'S ARMY.

### *INTERESTING PARTICULARS.*

The following is the first and only connected narrative we have seen of the great battles near Chattanooga which resulted in the defeat and retreat of Bragg's army, and we give it entire. It is from the army correspondent of the *Dispatch*:

ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chickamauga, Nov. 25, Midnight.

The Confederates have sustained to-day the most ignominious defeat of the whole war—a defeat for which there is little excuse or palliation. For the first time during our struggle for national independence our defeat is chargeable to the troops themselves, and not to the blunders or incompetency of their leaders. It is difficult for one to realize how a defeat so complete could have occcurred on ground so favorable, notwithstanding the great disparity in the forces of the two hostile armies. The ground was more in our favor than it was at Fredericksburg, where Gen. Longstreet is said to have estimated that Lee's army was equal to 300,000 men. And yet we gained the battle of Fredericksburg and lost that of Missionary Ridge.

But let us take up the painful narrative at the beginning, and see how this great misfortune, if not this grievous disgrace, has befallen the Confederate arms.

Lookout Mountain was evacuated last night, it being no longer important to us after the loss of Lookout or Willes' Valley, and no longer tenable against such an overwhelming force as General Grant had concentrated around Chattanooga. General Bragg abandoned also the whole of Chattanooga Valley, and the trenches and breastworks running along the foot of Missionary Ridge and across the valley to the base of Lookout, and moved his troops up to the top of the ridge. It was found necessary to extend his right well up towards the Chickamauga, near its mouth, in consequence of the heavy forces which the enemy had thrown up the river in that direction.—The Tennessee and Missionary Ridge approach nearer to each other as one goes up, or rather down the valley, the width of which at some points does not exceed one-fourth of a mile. Across this valley, now almost an open plain, varying from a fourth of a mile to two miles in width, the Federals advanced to the assault, their ranks exposed to an artillery fire from the ridge while in the plain, and to the infantry fire when they attemted the ascent of the hill or mountain.

The only objection that can be urged against our line was its length and weakness, the latter being the result of the former, and the former the result of circumstances beyond our control, it being necessary for us to guard the passes in the Ridge and to conform to the length of the line presented by the enemy. The ridge varies in height from four to six hundred feet, and is crossed by several roads leading out from Chattanooga. The western side next to the enemy was steep and rugged, and in some places almost bare, the timber having been cut away for firewood. Our pickets occupied the breastworks below, while the infantry and artillery were distributed along the crest of the ridge from McFarlan's Gap almost to the mouth of the Chickamauga, a distance of six miles or more. In addition to the natural strength of the position we had thrown up breastworks along the ridge wherever the ascent is easy.

The Federal army was marshalled under Grant, Thomas, Hooker, and Sherman, and did not number less than 85,000 veteran troops. The Confederate army, under Bragg, Hardee and Breckinridge, did not number half so many. Longstreet's Virginia divisions and other troops had been sent to East Tennessee. Had these been present, with their steady leader at the head of them, we should have won a victory quite as complete as our defeat has been. As it was, we ought to have won the day, and should have done so if our men had done as well as usual.—Possibly a mistake was committed when Longstreet was sent away, and possibly it would have been better not to have accepted battle to day, but have retired last night. Gen. Bragg thought, however, that there was not time, after the loss of Lookout, to get his army safely over the Chickamauga last night, and that it would be better, occupying so strong a position, to fight it out. But what could he expect from a battle where the odds were so much against him? Not only did Grant have three to one in number, but the geographical configuration of the ground, in manœuvering an army, was as favorable as he could desire. Nature had provided an ample protection for his flanks and rear, and rendered his front almost impregnable. He possessed the additional advantage of being able to manœuvre his army upon the cord of a semi-circle, whilst Bragg could move only upon the arc.

But let us proceed with the battle, the strangest, most singular and unsatisfactory conflict in which our arms have been engaged.

Grant deployed his immense masses in two heavy lines of battle, and sometimes in three, supported by large reserve forces. The spectacle was magnificent as viewed from the crest of Missionary Ridge. He advanced first against our right wing, about ten o'clock, where he encountered that superb soldier, Lieut.-General Hardee, who commanded on the right, whilst Major General Breckinridge commanded on the left. Hardee's command embraced Cleburne's, Walker's, (commanded by Gen. Gist, Gen. Walker being absent,) Cheatham's, and Stevenson's divisions. Breckinridge's embraced his old division, commanded by Brigadier General Lewis, Stewart's, part of Buckner's, and Hindman's, commanded by Patton Anderson.—The enemy's first assault upon Hardee was repulsed with great slaughter, as was his second, though made with double lines, supported with heavy reserves.—The wave of battle, like the wave of the sea when it dashes against a rock-bound coast, beat and hissed, and struggled in vain; for the brave men who guarded our right were resolved never to yield one foot to the hated invaders. The odds against which they contended were fearful; for while the enemy advanced in two and even three massive lines, their own army consisted of only one long and weak line, without supports. Yet they not only repulsed every attack, but captured seven flags, about 300 prisoners, and remained masters of the ground until night, when they were ordered to retire, carrying off all their guns, losing no prisoners, and but a small per centage of killed and wounded. The whole command behaved well, and especially that model soldier, Major General Cleburne, a true son of the Emerald Isle, and his heroic division. Gen. Hardee saved the army from a disastrous rout, and added fresh laurels to his brow.

The attack on the left wing was not made until about noon. Here, as on the right, the enemy was repulsed; but he was obstinate, and fought with great ardor and confidence, returning to the charge again and again in the handsomest style, until one of our brigades near the centre, said to be Reynold's, gave way, and the Federal flag was planted on Missionary Ridge. The enemy was not slow in availing himself of the great advantage of his new position.—In a few minutes he turned upon our flanks and poured into them a terrible enfilading fire, which soon threw the Confederates on his right and left into confusion. Under this confusion, the gap in our lines grew wider and wider, and the wider it grew the faster the multitudinous foe rushed into the yawning chasm. The confusion extended until it finally assumed the form of a panic. Seeing the enemy in possession of a portion of the heights, the men hastily concluded that the day was gone, and that they had best save themselves. Just at this time the alarm was increased by an artillery battery which rushed down the hill to the river for a fresh supply of ammunition the men, however, supposed they were flying from the field, and that all was lost.—Nearly the whole left wing eventually became involved and gave way, a portion of it retiring under orders, but the greater part in unmitigated rout.

Gen. Bragg did all he could to rally the fugitives and reform the broken line. He exposed himself in the most unguarded manner, and at one time it looked as if he would certainly be killed. His staff officers were also conspicuous in their efforts to restore our line. They and their Chief were the last to leave the ridge.

The day was lost. Hardee still maintained his ground; but no success of the right wing could restore the left to its original position. All men—even the bravest—are subject to error and confusion; but to-day some of the Confederates did not fight with their accustomed courage. Possibly the contrast between the heavy masses of the Federals, as they rolled across the valley and up the mountain ridge, and their own long and attenuated line, was not of a character to encourage them.

Our casualties are small—very small—too small, indeed, to be recorded along with so complete and humiliating a defeat. Included among our losses are some of our best guns—perhaps as many as thirty or forty. The infantry supports in some instances fled so precipitately that there was no time left to remove the guns. There were but few roads down the mountain by which they could retreat, and this occasioned further loss. All the artillery behaved well. The men in Cobb's battery stood their ground after their supports had fled, and though they lost their guns, they fought them to the last; and when they could use them no longer on account of the steepness of the descent, they hurled hand grenades at the foe as he crawled up the mountain beneath the muzzles of the guns.

The enemy's loss must have exceeded ours ten to one. Our dead and some of the wounded were left on the field.

But it is late and bitter cold, and I must close.—We cross the Chickamauga to night, and then proceed to Dalton. I write under the greatest possible disadvantages. SALLUST.

ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., Nov. 27th, 1863.

It is only with great difficulty that letters can be written and forwarded from a retreating army.—Postponing for the present, therefore, some additional particular observations concerning the late battle on Missionary Ridge, I resume the thread of my narrative where my last letter left it, with the remark that I have telegraphed you regularly as occasion seemed to require it. It may be that the messages have not reached you in due season, as it is reported the wires are down at several places between Dalton and Atlanta.

But Maj. Tilton, the excellent Quartermaster of Walker's division, has just informed me that he has orders to put his train in motion on the road to Reseca, and as he has been kind enough to give me transportation for my blankets and valise, I must stop short with my letter here, with the remark that his sudden and unexpected order is an illustration of the difficulties which beset an army chronicler who remains with the troops, and sees and judges for himself. It is now seven o'clock, and night is upon us; so, with a mouthful of half-cooked beef, I saddle my horse for the weary march before us.

RESECA, Gordon co., Ga., Nov. 28.

Returning to the narrative of events alluded to above, I would take the reader with me to the close of the battle of Missionary Ridge, which was fought on Wednesday, the 25th inst. Gen. Hardee, who commanded the right wing, had repulsed every attack of the enemy, had inflicted heavy loss upon him, and he and his men were congratulating themselves upon their complete and brilliant victory, when Gen. H., who had passed to his left, (the centre of the army,) discovered that Reynold's brigade, of Hindman's division, commanded by Gen. Patton Anderson, had given way and thus allowed the enemy to get a foothold upon the mountain. Having defeated the foe in his front, he immediately ordered his left to form into line across or at right angles to the ridge, and to drive the intruders from his flank. This order, like all others that he had given, was carried out to the letter by his brave command, thus repulsing the enemy in front on his left flank. Had the same skill and energy been displayed at other points on the line further to the left, the Confederates would not have been driven from Missionary Ridge. Reynold's brigade is composed of the 54th and 63d Virginia regiment, and the 58th and 60th N. C. troops, who have always done well heretofore.

And here let me add, at the risk of becoming tedious, that Stevenson's division, composed wholly of "Vicksburg troops," behaved with unsurpassed gallantry. These troops are Tennesseans, Alabamians, and Georgians. General Cumming's Georgia brigade never fought so well. The fact here stated should silence forever the thoughtless tongues that have been ridiculing and maligning the heroes who fought at Vicksburg.

After night set in the whole army was withdrawn to the east side of the Chickamauga, the trains having preceded it the night before. The roads were in a bad condition, and there were but three bridges over which the troops could retire. But the enemy was too badly crippled to make pursuit; only a small detachment of cavalry followed on the road to Bird's Mills. At Chickamauga Station rations of hard bread and bacon were served out to the men from the depot, and the trians sent forward. Some of the stores were shipped off by the railroad; the remainder was destroyed. The army was put in motion by two o'clock at night on the road to Ringgold, and Gen. Bragg and Gen. Hardee left at daylight next morning. The road was as bad as it could be, and but for the friendly light afforded by the moon on that and the preceding night the army could not have effected its escape.

*Thursday, Nov. 26th*.—After a fatiguing march the army, with its long trains, arrived at Ringgold during the afternoon and night. The enemy had thrown forward a mixed column of mounted infantry, artillery, and cavalry, which was harassing our rear guard, under command of Gen. Gist, considerably. At one time Gen. Bragg ordered the wagons towards the rear to be moved out of the road and parked with a view, it is said, of having them burnt rather than let them fall into the hands of our enemies. Gen. Gist was repeatedly pressed back against the wagons, but he managed finally, with the aid of his brave command, (Walker's division,) to save them all. At one time the enemy got in between him and the main column, but he took a neighborhood road and thus escaped destruction. Unfortunately Ferguson's battery of four guns, belonging to Walker's division, was captured. The horses were in very bad condition and unable to keep up with the column, and hence the disaster. The greater part of the men and horses escaped. You will be astonished to hear that the horses in the artillery service—the most important in the whole army—are the most neglected—a fact, however, which quartermasters, and even artillerists, seem incapable of comprehending. The loss of the battery occurred soon after dark and not far from Ringgold. The teams were brought out 3 miles this side of Ringgold and the teams fed, while the army occupied the pass just outside the town. Three companies of the 16th South Carolina, acting as a special guard to Ferguson's battery, were dispersed and many of the men taken prisoners.

*November 27*.—The trains now put in front and directed to take a left-hand road to Dalton, passing near Catoosa Springs. They moved at midnight, the troops at daylight, following the direction of the railroad by Tunnel Hill, so as to cover the trains.—Roads very bad for some miles; the teams overworked, and suffering for forage and rest. I saw a mule lie down when the harness was removed and go as soundly to sleep in two minutes as an infant, and that while hundreds of wagons and thousands of men were marching by within a few paces of where it rested.

Cleburne was entrusted with the command of the rear guard to-day, Walker's division having been relieved. The Federal pursuing column, numbering, it is estimated, about 10,000 men of all arms, assaulted him before he reached Tunnel Hill. This column consisted of picked troops, who moved rapidly and fought gallantly; but Cleburne succeeded in retaining them whenever he encountered them. But they were becoming quite troublesome; so he ambuscaded them by concealing his forces, including his artillery, until the enemy got within a few paces of his guns, when they poured grape and canister into them with the most destructive effect. The road was filled with their dead and wounded. Our infantry then sprung forward from their covert on either side of the road, and literally mowed them down by their well directed shot. The enemy fled in confusion, leaving 250 prisoners and three flags (the latter taken by the artillerists) in our hands, and from 1,000 to 1,500 killed and wounded in the road. The Federals kept at a respectful distance from Pat Cleburne after that, and were five hours marching one mile on our track.

A prisoner, taken near Ringgold, reports that Osterhaus, of Sherman's corps, is in command of the pursuing column. He says that Osterhaus crossed the Chickamauga on a hastily constructed bridge, and that Grant was building a wide, substantial military bridge at Red House ford, by which to cross over his whole army, and that he intended to make a clean sweep of the Confederates. This last achievement the beaten hero of Shioh will find more difficult than he imagines.

The trains reached Dalton in the afternoon, and were parked and the teams fed. The troops arrived soon thereafter and went into camps. It was just at this point when my frugal meal was being prepared, and the first paragraph of this rambling letter was being indited, that an order came for the trains to move on to Resaca. The roads to this place are pretty good, though almost impassable in places. Several wagons were lost and a good many mules killed on the way, not by the enemy, but by the great holes or gulphs and quagmires in the road. I saw no pioneer corps with the trains; the teamsters were left to take care of the wagons as best they could. I am not certain that it would not be an eventual benefit if we should some day lose a train; perhaps the authorities would then see the necessity, recognized in all other countries, of organizing an efficient corps of engineers, including pioneers, bridge and boat builders, &c.

It commenced to rain at 11 o'clock, and by day it was pouring down in torrents. The roads already heavy enough, now became indiscribably bad. It was a horrid night. But a poor woman, the mother of ten children, her husband and oldest son in the army, gave me shelter at 1 o'clock, a fire to dry myself by, and a bed to rest upon, not forgetting a bundle of fodder for my horse. A dozen others attracted by the cheering light seen through her window, applied for admittance, and room was found for all in that humble cabin. God bless that good woman and shield her husband and son from the dangers of the battle-field. The light in her window was not hid under a bushel. Alas! how the poor do shame us by their charities.

It is now three o'clock, and the army has not yet come up. The rain will probably stop the pursuit of the enemy, at least for the present, unless his well organized pioneer corps enable him to keep it up.—Our future line will probably rest upon the Coosa and its Eastern tributaries.

But in conclusion. The battle of Missionary Ridge was a great misfortune, not on account of the loss of men, which was inconsiderable, nor the loss of territory, which is far more serious, but chiefly on account of the loss of the moral strength and confidence of the army and the country.

Let us not, then, add to our calamity by beginning a war of abuse and condemnation against the chief of the beaten army or the head of the Government.—Let us rather strive to reanimate the hopes of the people and the army, bring forward all our strength, and pray that Heaven will yet give us the final victory. In a few days I shall prepare a review of the whole campaign in Northern Georgia, beginning with the evacuation of Chattanooga in September, and closing with the present retreat; and, while I shall not gloss over the errors of any one, I shall be able to show that Gen. Bragg has had a most difficult task to perform; that he behaved with unsurpassed courage on the field; and that, if he has been unfortunate, he has also been devoted to the cause. SALLUST.

## NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

### THIRD SESSION.

SENATE, SATURDAY, Dec. 5th.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock. Journal read.

Mr. Hoke presented a memorial praying for permission to distil a small quantity of liquor for medical purposes. Referred.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee to whom was referred a series of resolutions in regard to the destruction of private property, reported that no further legislation was necessary on the subject.

Mr. Patrick, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill for the relief of the wives and families of soldiers, recommending its passage.

Mr. Young, from the Military Committee, reported a bill in relation to the Guard for Home Defence with amendments, recommending its passage; also a bill authorizing the employment of slaves for thirty days on fortifications, recommending that it do not pass.

The Committee on Adjournment reported proposing to adjourn *sine die* on Saturday, the 12th inst.

Mr. Murrill, from a Select Committee, reported the bill preventing aliens from trading in this State, recommending its passage.

Mr. Ramsay—A resolution proposing to go into an election for Judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Bailey. Adopted.

Mr. Hall—A bill to increase the fees of the special Magistrates for the town of Wilmington. Passed its several readings.

Mr. Murrill—A resolution in favor of Henry Sanderlin, of Onslow. Referred.

Mr. Faison—A resolution to increase the pay of witnesses and jurors.

Mr. Pitchford moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill restoring the courts was passed on yesterday.

He thought if the courts were restored the Legislature had no power to restrict their jurisdiction, and that he was fearful that they would have power under the act to try all civil cases and that for this reason it would be a virtual repeal of the stay law.

Mr. Warren thought Mr. Pitchford's fears groundless as the present stay law provided for delay in trial and execution, and the law proposed would not interfere with it in any way. The courts had no jurisdiction except that given by law.

The motion to reconsider was rejected. Ayes 11, noes 27.

Mr. Arendell—A bill to limit the production of cotton and tobacco. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Warren leave of absence was granted Messrs. Aycock and Wright.

Mr. Bagley—A resolution enquiring into the expediency of transferring the jurisdiction of the Courts of Equity of counties within the enemy's lines to the Supreme Court. Referred.

A message was received from the House transmitting nominations for Justices of the Peace, which were not concurred in by the Senate.

Mr. Young—A resolution enquiring of the Governor how much and in what manner the appropriations for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers and that for the protection of the people against small pox has been expended. Referred.

A message was received from the House transmitting the following engrossed bills:

A bill in relation to the Lunatic Asylum proposing an additional $150,000 appropriation for its maintenance.

Mr. Outlaw moved to recommit the bill to the committee in order to ascertain the exact condition of the Asylum. Adopted.

A bill concerning Cherokee lands. Referred.

A bill to amend the Revenue law. (Taxes Express Companies $500 in each county in which they deliver packages.

A resolution in favor of sick and wounded soldiers. (Asks the appointment of Surgeons in each county to extend furloughs.)

The resolution proposing to adjourn on Saturday, the 12th inst., was taken up.

Mr. Outlaw moved to amend by inserting Monday the 14th. Agreed to.

The resolution as amended then passed and was sent to the House for its concurrence.

A bill for the protection of sheep was read a third time, and on motion of Mr. Murrill was laid on the table.

Resolution in relation to sequestration was read a third time.

A bill in regard to larceny and robbery passed its 2d and 3d readings.

A bill authorizing State Bonds for temporary loans was read a second time and rejected.

The Committee on Internal Improvements reported a bill in favor of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.

On motion the Senate adjourned to Monday 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, Dec. 5.

The House met at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Burgin, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a resolution in favor of Jno. Manning, as a substitute for the resolution referred. Passed its 1st reading.

Mr. Avera, from a Select Committee, reported resolutions concerning impressments, which passed their 1st reading.

Mr. Love introduced a resolution in favor of Capt. Jno. B. Allison of Jackson county. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Grissom introduced the following resolution:

WHEREAS, it is represented to this General Assembly that on the 4th day of November last the qualified voters of the county of Bertie were peaceably assembled for the purpose of casting their votes for a member of Congress for the 1st Congressional District, and that the poll-holders of some of the precincts of said county required of many of the voters that they should take a test oath as the condition on which they might be permitted to vote, and that troops in the Confederate service from the State of Georgia were present at several precincts, under arms, and by the show of force, by the unauthorized and arbitrary arrest of citizens, and by intimidation, kept many of the said voters from the polls and from casting their votes; therefore

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the facts connected therewith, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Grissom said that at the recent Congressional election armed detachments of a cavalry force from the State of Georgia, commanded by one Capt. Bowers, were present at Windsor and other precincts in the county of Bertie. The poll holders at Windsor and at other precincts in direct violation of law, proceeded to prescribe to certain citizens a test oath as a prerequisite to the exercise of the right of suffrage—an oath as to whether the voter had visited the town of Plymouth being required of many. A number of gentlemen, justly indignant at so gross an outrage, refused to vote under such unwarranted restrictions, and quietly proceeded to open polls in another part of the town, that the preference of qualified voters might be properly elicited. Capt. Bowers, entering with cocked pistol, accompanied by armed followers, arrested three of their number, detained them in camp until after sunset and sent them to Castle Thunder, Richmond, Va.

Mr. Grissom proceeded to characterize this action as an infamous outrage on the right of suffrage. He asked what authority had the poll holders to require a test oath of qualified voters. What had been attempted to be legalized heretofore under the leadership of a distinguished Confederate Judicial officer, and failed. By what authority, in the very face of the Constitution, were armed troops stationed near the polls? That instrument declares that the elections shall be free. The right of suffrage is the most sacred right of freemen. If that is surrendered, for what are we struggling? What great principle in this struggle with the common enemy is of more importance? There is another reflection in this matter not complimentary to our *State pride*—this outrage was committed by Georgia soldiers. It seems that North Carolina is attempted to be made the carcass for every carrion crow in the Confederacy. It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the foot of the last Georgia soldier will cease to polute the soil of North Carolina.

The resolution was adopted.

Leaves of absence were granted to Messrs. Crawford, Russell of Craven, and Rives.

Mr. Carter introduced a bill to provide for holding the elections and comparing the polls in the counties within the enemy's lines. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also a bill concerning the Wardens of the Poor of Beaufort county. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr McAden—A bill to amend the charter of the Piedmont Railroad Company. (Establishes the Virginia guage.)

On motion of Mr. McAden, the rules were suspended and the bill put on its second reading.

Mr. Grissom said this bill is of too much importance to be acted on so hastily. It has been twice defeated before this General Assembly. Every one believed it dead until it sprang forth, under the touch of the gentleman from Alamance, with newness of life. If this bill pass, our North Carolina roads will be *Virginiaized*. The Virginia guage on the North and the South Carolina guage on the South is the same. Pass this bill and the every next Assembly will be asked and the railroad company will find it to their interests to change the guage of the North Carolina road from Charlotte to Greensboro, and our whole system of internal improvements will be placed at the mercy of Virginia and South Carolina. This motion will give a test vote, and I therefore ask for the ayes and nays.

The bill passed its 2d reading—ayes 54, nays 27.

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Amis, Barnhardt, Barringer, Beall, Beam, Berry, Brown, Burgin, Burns, Bynum, Costner, Davenport, Fleming, Flynt, Foust, Foy, Gentry, George, Gilliam, Grier, Gaskins, Harris of Cabarrus, Harris of Chatham, Henderson, Henry of Henderson, Headen, Hollingsworth, Howard, Horton, Ingram, Judkins, Kirby, Logan, Love, McAden, McCormick, McKay, McNeil, McRae, Parks, Patterson, Peebles, Person, Reynolds, Richardson, Ritter, Robbins, Robinson, Rogers, Russ, Russell of Craven, Smith of Guilford, Wallen and Walser—54.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Allison, Albritton, Avera, Bryan, Carpenter, Carter, Cobb, Craig, Duke, Francis, Grissom, Hampton, Hawes, Henry of Bertie, Keener, Laws, Lyle, Mann of Hyde, Mann of Pasquotank, Manning, Nixon, Perkins, Rhodes, Smith of Washington, Woodall, Young of Iredell, Young of Yancey—27.

The rules were suspended and the bill passed its 3d reading.

Mr. Brown—A bill to amend an act entitled Revenue. (Taxes Express Companies, incorporated out of the State, three per cent. upon their profits.)

The special order, viz: a bill concerning salaries and fees was put on its 2d reading.

Mr. Mann, of Pasquotank, moved to amend by inserting an additional section, allowing the State Printer fifty per cent. on former prices paid for public printing from November, 1862, to November, 1864. Not agreed to ayes 37, nays 42.

The bill, after much debate and the adoption of divers amendments, passed its 2d reading.

The House concurred in a message from the Senate proposing that the two Houses adjourn sine die on Monday, December 14th.

The House also concurred in a proposition from the Senate to elect a Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity for the 8th District on Tuesday next at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Senate, by message, announced its refusal to concur in certain nominations of Justices of the Peace made by the House, whereupon the House refused to concur in like nominations made by the Senate.

Mr. Love, (for Mr. Peebles, who was absent,) introduced a resolution in favor of Motley and Bowers. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Sundry engrossed bills from the Senate had their 1st reading and were placed on the Calendar.

A bill in relation to the taking the bonds of sheriffs and clerks. Passed its 3d reading under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Mann, of Hyde, introduced a bill concerning Justices of the Peace within the enemy's lines. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

An engrossed bill from the Senate to incorporate the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company was made the special order for Monday 11 o'clock.

The House then adjourned until Monday 11 o'clock.


# DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1863


### The Legislature and the Southern Express Company.

The war of the Legislature on the Express Company seems to us to be unnecessary. The Company may charge high rates and make some money, but after paying the Railroad Companies for the privilege of the roads it seems to us that a nominal tax, all that the State should demand, as the State is benefitted by its connection with the roads, being a stockholder in all of them. The Express has become an indispensable institution. If we want a package, money, a box of merchandize, a hoop skirt, a Yankee or a dead negro safely transported from one end of the Confederacy to the other we have only to give it to this Company and it goes through, or is lost by the way the value is promptly paid the sufferer; but if the same be entrusted to the railroad companies, as common freight, the chances are you will never hear of it again.

For the transportation of small packages the Express is a great public convenience; and we do not see how it could be dispensed with, especially in these war times. The Virginia Legislature in the plenitude of its wisdom tried to suppress the Express Company, but it had become such a valuable adjunct to the Government in the speedy and safe transportation of money, valuables, and freight generally, that a friendly remonstrance was made and the matter was dropped. A nominal tax, outside of the immense sum the Company pays for railroad privileges, could be borne, and might not be out of the way; but $50 for each county in which the Company delivers packages will break up many of the lines if it does not abolish the concern altogether.

No prudent man will now entrust money to the mail where it can be sent by Express. In fact the Express has become an absolute necessity, but that cannot be dispensed with, and we hope the members of the Legislature will consider the matter well before passing a law that may deprive the people and the Government of an institution so essential to the transaction of business in these disjointed times.

If the Legislature wants to impose a heavy tax on some one let them frame and pass a bill that will reach the hoarders and speculators in provisions, leather, cloths, cotton yarns, &c., and not break up the Express Company by laying an unreasonable tax.

### The Press Association.

If the Press Association exists only for the benefit of the Atlanta and Richmond papers we hardly think the "country press" should be taxed to keep it up. Two dispatches from Dalton dated Dec. 4 and one from Bristol, one from Orange C. H., and one from Jackson of same date, all appear in all the Virginia papers of the 5th, but did not reach us until late in the afternoon of the same day. Why cannot news from the South appear in the Raleigh papers on the same day that it appears in the Richmond papers?

This monopoly of the telegraph news by the Richmond papers has got to be a grievous wrong, and unless Col. Thrasher can provide a remedy we care not how soon the whole concern is bursted up. We honor all the *drafts of the Association* and we want that all its *members should be fed* out of the same spoon. The idea of our paying for the dispatches when we can scissor them from the Richmond papers before the wire brings them to us, is ridiculous. Improve the running of the machine or smash it.

### The Cavalry Raid.

A letter from below informs us that the cavalry force that made its appearance in Pitt, last week, was about 400 strong, and that they were met by Colonel Whitford's battalion and driven back, retiring in the direction of Barrington's Ferry. Col. Whitford followed them some distance, but having nothing but infantry and the enemy being mounted he could not keep up with them, and they escaped. Our informant says they were piloted in the direction of Whitford's camp by traitors and negroes.

### The News.

Such as it is we give it to the public, who we hope will read and dijest for themselves and not appeal to us for an opinion, for no sensible man can give one until the whereabouts of the armies of Bragg and Grant, and the status of Longstreet is ascertained. The campaign out there is by no means over.


We call attention to the sale of brandy, whisky, salt, glue, &c., at Graham, on the 16th, by Thomas Mitchell, Administrator of Henry S. Blackwell, deceased.